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OAS DELEGATES DEBATE FALKLANDS, PEACE ISSUES

PA120132 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2037 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Nov (DPA) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today accused the United States of betraying its allies on the continent, especially Argentina, in the Malvinas conflict.

Speaking before the OAS Permanent Council meeting held in this capital today, he said that the United States had sided with Great Britain and that its support of London in the war permitted the recent declaration of the 200-mile exclusionary zone around the islands.

It was impossible to prevent Great Britain from seizing the island, he said, because of "the betrayal by the large power, a full-fledged member of this regional organization and creator of the TIAR" (Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance).

The U.S. Government, he added, "facilitated the military infrastructure and political support that permitted the takeover detrimental to our sister nation, Argentina."

According to D'Escoto, that attitude demonstrates that "Panamericanism and continental solidarity are mere demagogic resources to be used solely and exclusively to promote the hegemony (of the United States) and domination" in the continent.

"That same power enabled the success of the extracontinental aggression against a country of the hemisphere, openly violating the TIAR, and is the same one that in the past used the TIAR to militarily intervene against our nation," he stressed.

D'Escoto, who came here to attend the Permanent Council meeting, said that the new situation in the South Atlantic, following the decision by Great Britain to declare the fishing zone "would not have happened if the United States instead of siding with the colonialist power had acted in keeping with international law and its international commitments."

Therefore, he proclaimed "the necessity of creating an authentic regional organization that, among other things, will permit us to coordinate positions in the face of the antiregional policy of the northern colossus, whose logical chosen region is the North Atlantic, as is demonstrated once more by the Malvinas Islands case."

D'Escoto only briefly touched on the problem of Central America when he said that "colonialist and imperialist interests again threaten the Argentine nation today and attack the Nicaraguan nation" and "seek to deprive the Argentine nation of its prized Atlantic possessions and seek to wrest from Nicaragua its independence, sovereignty, and self-determination," he stated.

D'Escoto called for a resolution by the Permanent Council that "firmly" rejects the British measure he described as an "open provocation" and "unjustified act of plundering" against Argentina.

Contadora Groups Issue Communique

PA121649 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2239 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups said in this capital today that war in Central America can still be avoided.

This assertion is part of a joint communique that both groups presented to the OAS Assembly as part of point 10 of the general agenda.

The foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela (Contadora Group) and Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay (Support Group) also announced the beginning of a series of consultations and political negotiations in order to search for peace in Central America.

This new round of negotiations counts "on the joint determination of the Central American governments and the international community to implement measures which will effectively contribute to our peace project."

The communique says that the mediating countries know that "the prevention of a war is, in the first place, the responsibility of the governments that are directly or indirectly involved in the conflict."

The diplomats call upon "all the governments and all the men with political responsibility to actively join our peace efforts."

At the beginning of the document, the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups summarize the activities carried out during the 36 months of work which began on 9 January 1983.

The foreign ministers agree that during that period of negotiations, "hostility, forceful policies, foreign intervention, and an arms buildup persisted in the area."

However, on the other hand, the foreign ministers say they found "encouragement in the position that each country of the isthmus adopted in particular" because "they express their will to attain peace and stability."

The document proposes the immediate resumption of negotiations, the end of foreign support for rebel forces and movements, and the freezing and reduction of the arms buildup." [quotation mark as received]

The document also requests the end of international military maneuvers and a progressive reduction of the presence of foreign military advisers and foreign military installations, aiming at their elimination.

The document is signed by Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias, and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, who are the members of the Contadora Group.

For the Support Group, the document is signed by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and Luis Gonzalez Posada, the head of the Peruvian delegation.

Abadia Reviews Agenda

PA121444 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 Nov 86 p 31

[By special reporter Carlos J. Nunez L. -- all quotation marks as published]

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias affirmed that the strengthening of the OAS is vital for solving the extremely serious conflicts in the inter-American system.

Abadia pointed out: "Panama has always believed in the OAS.... At certain times during the past few years, the OAS has been weakened by actions that tended to lead it toward sectarian positions in view of new realities and old problems. But this does not mean that we have to remove the organization from the problems. The opposite is true."

In Abadia's view, the Panamanian delegation regards the most important topics to be the Malvinas problem, and Argentina's indisputable sovereignty and jurisdiction; terrorism; Central America, and the pacification efforts of the Contadora and Supoort Groups.

Abadia Arias said: "Of course, it is fundamental for our government and people to report violations of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. We will do so on behalf of the Panamanian nation. We will make a very vigorous and categorical statement regarding Law 96-70."

"We met with all the delegates during a 4-hour period on Sunday, 9 November. The most important topic discussed during this meeting was the Malvinas Islands problem, and the United Kingdom's lack of political willingness to settle the Malvinas referendum [as published]. Abadia said that this is a problem not only for Argentina, but "a problem for Latin America and the whole of America." "I can tell the readers of CRITICA that the Malvinas topic will be discussed in detail. Argentina will present its fair demands over the Malvinas Islands territory and territorial sea, which are part of the Argentine homeland. Panama acknowledges this."

Regarding its activities, Abadia said that the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups met at length on Monday. "During this meeting, we considered a new accort to reactivate the pacification process because the armed conflict is getting worse in Central America."

According to Abadia "peace in Central America is near, but we also say that war is very near." Abadia added that all of those involved in this problem understand each other extremely well and that, therefore, we must find a solution for the Central American conflict on a short-term basis.

Abadia also emphasized that the treaties signed by Panama and the United States are being violated by the North Americans through their interpretation of the law that the United States enacted to implement those treaties, which is known as Law 96-70.

"All of us Panamanians, regardless of which ideological, party, or racial side we are on, have an historical commitment to struggle so the Torrijos-Carter treaties can be fulfilled as they were agreed upon."

"This is not only a problem of the foreign minister, the president, the government, the Defense Forces, or some groups by themselves. This is a problem of the Panamanian people. This is the view that we have presented to the other Latin American foreign ministers, who have backed us without restrictions.

"We are fully convinced that Law 96-70 must be abolished. This is the mandate that the people have given us and we will fulfill it."

At the 16th OAS General Assembly meeting here in Guatemala City, we have presented a very clear mandate of our people, of our government, to seek the true mechanisms to end this scourge, Abadia pointed out when he discussed the problem of drug trafficking. "We want an adequate, efficient, international instrument, which will be proposed here. As a sovereign state, Panama has for a long time been supporting the struggle against drug trafficking and related crimes, which sometimes go unnoticed. Panama will maintain this stance relentlessly."

"Our country, thank God, is not a large consumer of drugs.

Nevertheless, for humane reasons we have been cooperating with other countries where this consumption has become a very worrisome scourge. These societies are entering a stage of degradation that should concern all of us. As human beings, we should support each other to combat this cancer represented by drug trafficking.

"Panama will make a strong and vigorous statement either today, Tuesday; or tomorrow, Wednesday. In this statement, Panama will reiterate once more its firm determination to continue struggling against this crime against mankind. We will point out our willingness to participate in the inter-American system in the struggle against drugs. We will do it as an active and truly efficient participant to eliminate, once and for all, what threatens to become the worst scourge that mankind has suffered in history."

Asked by CRITICA for his opinion of Guatemala's election to preside over the meeting held in this capital, Abadia appeared deeply satisfied, and he emphasized the following: "We think this has been most fortunate. We said so in our speech. Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita is a man with an unusual skill for mediation. He is a born harmonizer, a man with great diplomatic experience. He enjoys all our confidence and is prestigious enough for all of us to support him during this general assembly."

Abadia said: "We have come here with the firm determination to uphold human rights in all respects". We respect the human rights accords in inter-American documents. Thank God, no human rights violations have occured in our country.

"This is acknowledged by most of those attending this meeting of the international community. Some countries have even asked for the Panamanian Government's cooperation to raise the status of the Human Rights Commission at the OAS.

"Panama will make all possible efforts to increase respect for those human rights on the continent because we believe in man's universal right to be respected and to be free. Not only that, we believe it is here where the permanent foundations for peace and justice lie."

Finally, within the first working hours of the 16th OAS General Assembly, Abadia said: "The Panamanian nation has never lost confidence in the OAS, although it has been weak at times. This has been the responsibility of its member countries, which have failed sometimes to offer the support and cooperation that this inter-American organization deserves. If the OAS is to be strengthened, it will be because we will offer it our due cooperation and support, particularly if we enforce the organization's mandates. When we Americans are willing to follow the organization's policy, then will we give it the strength it deserves, which Panama has never denied it."

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Amezquita was elected by consensus as president of the 16th OAS General Assembly session, which began debate in Guatemala City today. The election of the Guatemalan foreign minister occurred at a plenary session shortly after the opening of the event by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, OAS Secretary Joao Clemente Baena Soares said.

Belize Attends as Observer

FL120235 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Belize is being represented at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, the OAS, currently underway in Guatemala City. Belize was invited to stand as observer to the OAS meeting by the secretary general of the OAS.

Belize's ambassador to the United States of America, Professor Edward Laing, is representing Belize This was the first time that Belize has been represented at any meeting of the OAS.

MONTEVIDEO TO HOST DECEMBER ALADI MEETING

PY081827 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1629 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 8 Nov (EFE) -- According to official Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) spokesman, the foreign ministers of the 11 member countries of this organization will meet at its permanent headquarters in Montevideo on 4 December.

The agenda will include an assessment of the regional economic situation, bilateral agreements, the current status of the organization, and other issues. [passage omitted]

The foreign ministers will also discuss the prospects for Latin American integration and the date and place of the next meeting of the Consensus of Cartagena, which groups the 11 most indebted countries in the region. According to the official spokesmen, Mexico is the most likely candidate to host the meeting of the Consensus of Cartagena.

ALFONSIN THANKS SANGUINETTI FOR SUPPORT

PY110144 Paris AFP in Spanish 2337 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin stated that the British decision to create a 200-mile fishing exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands causes new tensions and places new obstacles against a peaceful solution to the dispute. In a letter addressed to his Uruguayan counterpart, Julio Sanguinetti, Alfonsin today voiced Argentina's sincere appreciation for the Uruguayan declaration issued 10 days ago regarding the arbitrary restrictions imposed by the United Kingdom on the maritime zone surrounding the Malvinas Islands.

The Argentine chief of state said that Uruguay's solidarity and support for the Argentine Republic's legitimate rights has been expressed once again in the declaration. According to Alfonsin, the Uruguayan Government's prompt and appropriate response contributes to clear the way toward this just objective, which is fully shared by the international community.

REPORTER SEES CONCESSION IN OAS RESOLUTION

PY120244 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0051 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Article entitled "The Price of the Concensus" by [first name indistinct] Santoro]

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] The changes that Argentina accepted in the original draft resolution that today was approved by the OAS Permament Council show that the government decided to preserve the good relations it has achieved with the U.S. Government in the last 3 years over the goal of condemning the British decision on the South Atlantic. However, the most serious thing is that Secretary of State George Shultz hinted during this private conversation on 10 November with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo that his country advocates multilateral negotiations within FAO.

(?In the face) of the U.S. position, Argentina reportedly lost the possibility hoped for by some official sectors that Washington world pressure London to make its position in the South Atlantic more flexible. In addition, it seems that the Reagan Administration has come close to the British position in this new phase of the conflict over the Malvinas. During the lengthy and [word indistinct] negotiations that took place outside the framework of the 16th OAS General Assembly, Argentine diplomats gave up the second paragraph of the original draft resolution submitted by Uruguay. This paragraph stated that Great Britian's unilateral declaration is hampering the efforts of the international community aimed at encouraging the negotiation of the dispute. They also surrended the third paragraph asking that Great Britain annul the decision announced on 29 October.

In any case, we should not downplay the fact that the United States did not abstain from voting at the OAS forum, a step prior to the one that will take place at the United Nations in a few days. It appears that U.S. diplomats agreed to go along with the hemisperic consensus as long as its main European ally was not condemned too harshly. Furthermore, it seems that also at stake was the meeting that President Alfonsin will hold with his U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan next week during a private U.S. visit. Everything seems to indicate that this meeting was a bargaining chip used by the Americans and which was accepted by the Argentine Government despite the disapproval of a sector of the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

This Argentine Foreign Ministry sector believed that it would be meaningless to negotiate an Alfonsin-Reagan meeting that would actually be a protocol meeting, rather than a working meeting. Meanwhile, other government sectors maintained that if President Reagan did not receive Alfonsin after first having met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at Camp David, our country would suffer a rebuff.

The official decision also gives way to a series of questions due to the greater importance given to a protocol meeting other than to the effort to prevent the fishing issue in the South Atlantic from being resolved within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization. If this alternative is rescued, London will obtain an important legal precedent recognizing it as the occupying power of the Malvinas Islands. In summary the results of the Argentine diplomatic offensive (?could be) positive if the Argentine Government avoids the British maneuver of trying to legitimize illegal rights over the Malvinas Islands and the surrounding half-million square kilometers in despute in the South Atlantic, together with all its resources.

CGT CHOOSES LEADERS; UBALDINI REELECTED

PY080221 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2221 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA) -- The CGT [General Confederation of Labor] normalizing congress this afternoon reelected Saul Ubaldini as its secretary general and chose metal worker leader Hugo Curto, of the 62 Organizations, as assistant secretary. The two leaders led the ticket for unity of the three major movements within the labor organization.

Textile leader Pedro Goyeneche and construction leader Juan Faris, of the Ubaldini faction, were chosen to lead the social action and finance secretariats, respectively.

The coveted assistant secretariats, and the assistant secretariat for labor affairs went to UOM [Metalworkers Union] leader Hugo Curto and to light and power union leader Virgilio Nunez, respectively. These two leaders belong to the Lorenzo Miguel faction. The press secretariat and the secretariat for rural labor affairs went to commercial workers leader Guerino Andreoni and to railway leader Jose Pedraza, respectively.

Radical leader Hernan Prado was chosen assistant secretary of finance.

The following leaders were also chosen as members of the CGT secretariat, in this order: 1) Miguel Candore, of the UPCN [National Civil Service Personnel Union]; 2) Raul Amin, of the SMATA [Trade Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transportation Workers]; 3) Juan Reyes (restaurant workers); 4) Luis Moran, of the food sector; 5) Victor de Gennaro, of ATE [Association of State Workers]; 6) Omar Peonbara, of SUPE [United Trade Union of State Petroleum Workers]; 7) Ruben Pereira, of the water supply and sewage sector; 8) Carlos Cabrear, of the mining sector: 9) Juan Molinas, of the health sector; 10) Juan Palacios, of the UTA. [Motor Transport Workers Union]; 11) Ricardo Perez, of the teamsters' sector; 12) Lesio Romero, of the meat sector; 13) Geronimo Izzeta, of the municipal sector.

Of the 13 members, 4 belong to the renewal faction, 5 to the Lorenzo Miguel faction, and 4 to the Ubaldini faction.

Ramon Baldassini, of the Foecyt [Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers], an independent labor leader, was chosen delegate to ILO, while Ubaldini was reelected as delegate to the Icftuo.

Leadership Meets Barrionuevo

PY121658 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Nov 86 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Relations between the government and the new leadership of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) appeared to have improved slightly yesterday after Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo invited the new leadership to his office for a protocol meeting today and the CGT leaders invited President Raul Alfonsin to attend their formal taking of office on December 12.

But the new CGT leadership, headed by re-elected secretary-general Saul Ubaldini, conditioned their takeover to Congress passing a law under which the government would pay the debts incurred by the CGT during the former military regime.

The CGT executive likewise said it would not be sworn in on the appointed date unless the courts had by then approved the proceedings at Friday's plenary normalizing meeting which elected the new leadership.

Another indication of the improved relations was Ubaldini's statement that the CGT would consider returning to the socio-economic conference with the government and business sector, from which it dropped out earlier this year, provided the government made known its own proposals as opposed to the CGT's 26-point plan.

Barrionuevo described today's talks with the CGT executive as a protocol meeting to get to know the new leadership, but it was believed the invitation was in reply to a CGT request for an early meeting to discuss labour problems.

Economy Minister Juan Sourroille, however, made it clear the government would not change its wage policies for the current year, thus implying there would be no wage hikes for public workers until next year.

Following a meeting of the socio-economic cabinet to analyze some aspects of the changes to be introduced in the government's wage policies, Sourrouille said such changes would only come into effect as from January.

PCA REELECTS FAVA, RENEWS CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PY081736 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1040 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA) -- Athos Fava has been reelected secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party [PCA]. During the 16th PCA Congress, 53 percent of its Central Committee was replaced; the new political and tactical line, which reasserts "a leftist front project," was approved; and the government of Raul Alfonsin was described as "bourgeoisie and controlled by monopolies of the great bourgeoisie." It added that "as a result of this, the government is implementing an increasingly antipopular policy that is in keeping with the dictates of the IMF and that in turn is leading to the self-imposed restrictions of a bourgeoisie democracy."

Fifty-three members of the previous Central Committee were replaced. Out of these, 10 had submitted their resignations while the others, among them Rubens Iscaro and Oscar Arevalo, were replaced as a result of the process of self-criticism that has been promoted by the party this year. The 100 members of the new PCA Central Committee were elected last night by acclamation when the 673 delegates present raised their hands to approve the complete list.

The plenum of the Central Committee today must elect the 20 members that will make up the Political Commission, which is the executive body that makes party decisions. It has been learned that PCA leaders Jorge Normann Pereyra and Patricio Echegaray, who led the self-criticism process, will undoubtedly be members of the Political Commission.

Pereyra had been pointed out in some press reports as a candidate to replace Fava in the PCA General Secretariat, but that was proved wrong last night when the entire congress reelected Fava and party members carried him on their shoulders throughout the Parque Norte building installation where the congress is being held.

In its fourth day of negotiations, the PCA plenum yesterday studied and approved the three reports issued by the Programs Commission, the Statutes Commission, and the Political Resolution Commission, which drafted a "general report of the outgoing Central Committee."

In keeping with what was planned a little less than 1 month ago, over 50 percent of the Central Committee was replaced, particularly those who were not wholeheartedly in favor of the "new party project."

After listening to about 90 speakers between 5 and 7 November, the PCA congress dedicated itself to study each one of the reports that was submitted by the three commissions, particularly that submitted by the Programs Commission, because several amendments were made to it, especially regarding the economy. Although the PCA Congress, which was attended by 543 of the 673 effective party delegates, approved the "fair economic analysis" that was submitted by the PCA hierarchy, proposals were also submitted on regional economies, urban and housing reform, and educational, health, and cultural affairs.

The congress also suggested an "economic reorganization" plan, wihich propose "the expropriation of properties from those groups that were accomplices of the dictatorship and are guilty of genocide, financial speculation, and capital flight." It specified that companies in these sectors "must be under state control," but the PCA did not state that the small and medium-sized business sectors should be expropriated because it believes these sectors are "allies of the working class."

In keeping with its ideological principles, the PCA expressed its position in favor of a state economy, and the development of cooperatives and Indian communities.

The PCA also proposes "the modernization" of the country, but under different terms than the "bound-down [atada] and dependent policy that is being promoted by the government." The PCA believes that Argentina must be modernized "based on the technologocal development of all sectors and in keeping with national needs." According to the PCA, "technological development must be promoted with those countries that can supply technology that is not bound-down [no atada]."

The majority also approved the main parts of the report submitted by the outgoing PCA Central Committee, which deals with the foreign policy implemented by the Alfonsin government, Alfonsin's recent trips to Cuba and the Soviet Union, and the Malvinas Islands issue, which the PCA says "is the main target of our mobilization for peace."

The report also defines how the PCA believes the "Frontist" alliance should ideally be made up. This alliance should encompass "the urban and rural classes, workers, poor and semiproletarian peasants, the intellectual vanguard, the small and medium-sized urban and rural bourgeoisie, and the so-called middle class sectors."

Congress Concludes

PY090226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0113 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (EFE) -- The Argentine Communist Party [PCA] today closed its 16th Congress, announcing the party's new political line, which implies "a turn to the left" and a position of direct opposition to the Alfonsin government. In this congress, the PCA renewed 50 percent of its directorate and set a political and electoral strategy for the coming years.

In closing the 16th session of the congress today, Athos Fava, who was reelected Secretary General, said that "the FREPU (Peoples Front, Communists and Trotskyist Alliance) is the beginning of the construction of a National and Social Liberation Front (FLNS) [Fuente de Liberacion Nacional y Social]."

Defining the FLNS, Fava said it is "a tool for liberation and against dependency," and that it must ultimately be joined by "the working class, the impoverished peasants, the intellectuals of the left, and the small- and medium - size bourgeoisie." To that end, Secretary General Fava pointed out the need to attract the Peronist workers, "who are leftists because they are anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist."

The PCA does not currently have congressional representation, and, according to unofficial information, it has lost more than 40,000 members in the last 3 years.

In this congress, the so-called "old guard" was removed from positions in the directorate. The old guard had been always opposed to an alliance with the Trotskyists, the traditional ideological rivals of the orthodox Argentine communists, as well as to the radicalization of the party's political line.

Fava's criticism of the Alfonsin government, his references to the PCA "self-criticism" and his support for the front-forming policy were particularly applauded during the congress' closing ceremony.

NUCLEAR PROGRAM SAID CAPABLE OF ATOMIC BOMB

PY052232 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Nov 86 p 6

[By Clovis Rossi]

[Text] Argentina has already produced sufficient plutonium to manufacture two or three atomic bombs at the Ezeiza nuclear complex alone. And each of these bombs will have the same power as the bomb that the United States dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima in 1945, causing the death of 140,000 people.

These data were supplied by Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, retired, a former president of the National Commission for Atomic Energy [CNEA], in a recent interview he granted to the magazine MARCHA. He said that Argentina is in a position to build its own nuclear bomb and thus join the exclusive club of nuclear powers.

These same data have aroused suspicion about the Argentine nuclear program. As a matter of fact, there has been suspicion about this program, which started in the 1940's, since the dedication in 1974 of its first tangible achievement: the Atucha-I nuclear plant (110 km from Buenos Aires). That same year, U.S. nuclear proliferation expert John Redick of the Stanley Foundation warned in an article published in THE WASHINGTON POST: "Argentina has the scientific capability of very soon becoming a member of the exclusive nuclear club."

Nine years later, in 1983, Redick's warning gained higher levels of probability: In November 1983, Castro Madero, then president of the CNEA, reported that Argentina had mastered the nuclear fuel cycle at the secret Pilcaniyeu installations (2,300 km southwest of Buenos Aires), and was, theoretically speaking, in a position to manufacture the atomic bomb.

Now, once the fuel cycle is mastered, and the eminently political decision is made to manufacture the bomb, it is only a matter of time before one is built, and this time is measured in terms of weeks, a few months at the most. This means that in 3 years, Argentina might have its own bomb. The problem is knowing whether or not the political decision has been made.

Whenever questioned on the subject, the Argentine Government replies with a solemn denial and with declarations that the Aegentine nuclear program is exclusively peaceful. This answer is predictable. Not even Israel, which was caught red-handed by the British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES, admitted that it had the bomb. The newspaper quoted an Israeli nuclear program technician.

Castro Madero, an International Atomic Energy Agency consultant currently working for the Argentine Foundation for consultant currently working for the Argentine Foundation for Education, Science, and Culture, gave assurances that President Alfonsin has not made the decision to build the bomb.

The author of this article has confirmed that when it assumed power in 1983, the constitutional Argentine Government did not intend to continue any experiments on the military use of nuclear energy. The day Castro Madero announced that the nuclear fuel cycle had been mastered, a PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] delegation headed by Ulysses Guimaraes arrived in Buenos Aires to meet with President-elect Raul Alfonsin the next day. Foreign Minister designate Dante Caputo (who still heads the Argentine Foreign Ministry) gave the author of this article a ride to Ezeiza airport. During the 40-minute ride, the informal discussion focused on Castro Madero's announcement. Caputo was very annoyed because he thought the objective of the announcement was to destabilize the newly elected government, which had not even been installed. He said that Alfonsin would not give a cent to the CNEA to continue the experiments that might lead to the construction of a bomb.

Ambassador Jorge Sabato, one of Alfonsin's closest friends, was designated Foreign Ministry under secretary, a position equivalent to that of a deputy foreign minister. Sabato and Brazilian Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a member of the delegation headed by Guimaraes, have made similar statements on the subject.

PINOCHET LIFTS STATE OF SIEGE IN THREE PROVINCES

PY121419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0349 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 11 Nov (EFE) -- The state of siege, which was enforced throughout Chile on 7 September following the thwarted attack on President General Augusto Pinochet, was lifted today in three provinces. An official communique announced tonight that, by orders of Gen Pinochet, the state of siege has been lifted in Arauco Province, 600 km south of Santiago; Cardenal Caro Province, 140 km northeast of Santiago; and Palena Province, 1,200 km south of Santiago.

On 28 October, the state of siege was lifted in Chanaral Province, in northern Chile, and in Cauquenes and Malleco Provinces, in southern Chile. [passage omitted]

Later, the government decided to lift the state of siege in the 11th region, in southern Chile, and in Parinacota Province, in northern Chile, 1,900 km from Santiago, and announced the state of siege could be further lifted depending on the situation prevailing in each region.

U.S. AMBASSADOR LEAVES 'SUDDENLY' FOR WASHINGTON

PA122117 Paris AFP in Spanish 2058 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 12 Nov (AFP) -- Harry Barnes, U.S. ambassador to Chile, traveled suddenly to Washington without announcing the reason for his trip, a diplomatic mission spokesman reported today.

The relations between the two countries entered a stage of suspense during the past weeks after State Department officials said the Washington government might block a $250 million credit the Chilean authorities have requested from the World Bank.

The World Bank's decision will be announced on 25 November, according to reports from Washington.

Letter to Embassy on Loan

PY130146 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] In a letter delivered to the U.S. Embassy, business leaders have conveyed their concern over the possible denial of the Chilean request for a Structural Adjustment Loan [SAL]. Farmers' Confederation President Domingo Duran has said the letter was handed to an embassy officer because Ambassador Harry Barnes is in the United States.

[Begin Duran recording] We have just delivered a letter from the national council of small and medium-size enterprises. The council is made up of Elias (Gruyere), of the retail business sector; Julio Lagos, of the land transportation sector; Nelson (Radice), of the small and medium-size industrial sector; and myself, on behalf of the small and medium-size farmers. Council coordinator (Miguel Diaz Rey) is also here with us.

In the letter we just delivered, we respectfully expressed to the U.S. ambassador the position of our council toward recent actions, which we do not want to call intervention but which are well known in our country. These actions are connected with the negotiations and efforts linked with the SAL, which is essential for our country, especially for the productive sector. [end recording]

Duran said that in their letter, the businessmen asked Ambassador Barnes to inform President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. Congress of their views.

Some weeks ago, Julio Lagos, on behalf of the teamsters unions, delivered a similar letter to the U.S. Consulate. Lagos said that so far he has not received an answer and that the letter is now being sent to President Reagan.

World Bank Credits Sought

PY130114 Paris AFP in Spanish 2053 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Government sources today reported that Chile will request a $650-million loan from the foreign creditor banks to finance its economic recovery during the years 1987 and 1988. Negotiations with the U.S. creditors, who are represented by a 12-member committee headed by U.S. Manufacturer's Trust, will begin in New York on 17 November.

According to a plan approved by the IMF this week, the Chilean delegation will ask that $340 million out of the $650 million be disbursed in 1987, when Chile's current-account deficit may total $1 billion. At the talks with the IMF, a moderate trade surplus of $1 to $1.1 billion and an inflation rate of about 13 percent -- 3 or 4 percentage points lower than that expected for 1986 -- were foreseen for 1987.

Furthermore, it was agreed that the 1987 public deficit should be 1.7 percent of the GDP, some $325 million. This deficit will be covered with loans obtained abroad, so as not to overextend domestic resources.

In order to finance the $1 billion current-account deficit in 1987, Chile hopes to obtain $100 million in direct foreign investments, in addition to this year's $350-million portion of the loan Chile will request from the foreign creditor banks. The remaining resources to cover the 1987 trade-balance deficit will be obtained from several other sources, but basically from the World Bank, which should approve a $250-million Structural-Adjustment Loan [SAL] this month.

The United States will wait until President Augusto Pinochet's military regime substantially improves its human rights record before voting for the approval of this World Bank credit. Reliable sources have stated, however, that the U.S. delegates will abstain from voting against this credit. By abstaining, the delegates will leave the way open for the SAL to be approved by European, Asian, and Latin American countries, which favor keeping political and technical matters separate from World Bank discussions.

If the SAL is not approved, this will impair the future of the Chilean economy. In 1986, Chile will register an unexpected 5-percent growth rate after a 15-percent decline in 1982-83 and only a moderate recovery in subsequent years during which its foreign debt rose to $20 million.

STUDENTS OCCUPY EMBASSY, TO STAY 'INDEFINITELY'

PY130059 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2318 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 12 Nov (TELAM-ANSA) -- Two university students today occupied the Netherlands Embassy in Santiago and still remain inside the building, seeking to prompt international pressure for the release of opposition leaders of the Student Federation. This has been confirmed by Netherlands diplomat Rene Aquarone.

In the meantime, Ana Maria Olivera, secretary general of the Student Federation of the Catholic University of Valparaiso, the second most important Chilean city, has disclosed that the students who have occupied the embassy are law student Alejandro Munoz and Pedro Henriquez, president of the Valparaiso University Biochemistry Student Federation, and that the two students plan to remain inside the embassy indefinitely.

Olivera added that their action seeks to elicit international pressure, through the Netherlands, for the release of four university student leaders and the lifting by the Chilean Government of the orders for the arrest of another 19 university students, among them Munoz and Henriquez themselves.

The following Student Federation leaders, charged with violating political laws and laws regarding the control of weapons, are still being kept under arrest by the government: Rene Luer, president at Catholic University; Luis Ibacache, president at the University of Valparaiso; Eduardo Lizama, president at the Federico Santa Maria Technical University; and Omar Jara, President at the Playa Ancha University Pedagogy School.

A few weeks ago a vehicle transporting four students being driven by diplomat Rene Aquarone was intercepted by members of the security forces who at gun point forced the diplomat to keep his hands over his head and took the students away. The Netherlands Government lodged an energetic protest with the Chilean Government over the incident.

ZALDIVAR REQUESTS EARLY ELECTION TO REDEFINE PDC

PY080247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1625 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Nov (EFE) -- Christian Democratic Party [PDC] National Counselor Adolfo Zaldivar has proposed moving the elections to appoint his party's president in December. The elections will decide whether Gabriel Valdes will be reelected or nominated as a candidate for the Chilean presidential elections.

These were the reasons formally presented by Zaldivar when he substantiated his formal petition asking that the elections for a new party president, scheduled for June 1987, be moved to this December. Zaldivar explained that his proposal "is not looking for anyone's head, but for a redefinition of the party's political lines," and added that he also shares the idea that in 1987 the opposition elect its presidential candidate.

Zaldivar thinks a new board should be elected by the national PDC leaders when they meet in mid-December to discuss the reform of the party statutes. The PDC counselor insisted that "the party president cannot run for the Chilean presidency, because the nation's president must work for the greater interests of the country."

Valdes, who became PDC president after the death of Eduardo Frei, a former Chilean president, is always in the polls, and leads the list of opposition leaders whom Chileans see as future presidents.

Regarding his proposal that the party president be elected in December, Zaldivar said "there are many important members of the party who can occupy this position." Among them, Zaldivar mentioned the names of former Senator Renan Fuentealba, PDC president during Eduardo Frei's presidential term, and former Senator Narciso Irureta, also a former PDC president.

PDC Wins University Elections

PY052129 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 5 Nov (AFP) -- According to the counts released today, the progovernmental candidates suffered an overwhelming defeat in the student executive board elections at the University of Chile, the main university in the country.

The majority of votes was won by an opposition alliance comprising the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and the Socialist Party, which received 5,986 votes. In the second place, with 129 votes less, was the ticket of the Marxist leftwingers, led by the Communists, who are fighting the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet. The ticket supporting the military government received 2,850 votes, surpassing two lesser opposition tickets that received 550 votes.

There will now be a run-off election between the tickets of the two majority trends.

SOCIALISTS PROPOSE FORMING MULTIPARTY GROUP

PY071759 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2255 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Nov (EFE) -- The Chilean Socialist Party [PS] Ricardo Nunez faction Central Committee today decided in a plenum to propose the formation of a multiparty group "to promote the creation of a great movement for free elections."

In one of their most important resolutions, the PS Nunez faction, which is a member of the centrist Democratic Alliance, proposed using this coalition as a basis to form the multiparty group. The PS Nunez faction believes that the eight member parties of the Democratic Alliance, together with the five leftist and center-right parties which signed the Basic Principles for a Democratic Regime, may form a multiparty group "capable of guiding the Chilean people to democracy." The PS Nunez factions says, "this multiparty group will represent the interests and proposals of the large social majority which yearns for a quick recovery of democracy."

The PS Nunez faction remarks in its analysis of the country's current situation that "the main wish and duty of all those who participate in national life is to turn Chile into a free, sovereign, and democratic country based on peace, justice, and equity." "By attaining this, the current growing tendency toward a confrontation among Chileans will be stopped, and an agreement based on the commitments of each party will be attained, especially among the political parties, the social movements, and the Armed Forces."

The PS Nunez faction makes special reference to the Armed Forces and requests them "to accept the will of the majority of the population by agreeing, as soon as possible, to hold elections for president and members of Congress. This congress must fully exercise its legislative and constituent power." The PS Nunez faction also requests the Armed Forces "to assume their responsibilities over human rights violations and dismiss from their ranks those who are responsible for such violations and place them at the disposal of justice."

"We also request the Armed Forces to understand that their exclusive control over arms does not entitle them to participate in ruling the country; instead they should subject themselves to a constitutional power, democratically elected by the sovereign will of the people," the PS Nunez faction document says.

The PS Nunez faction Central Committee also states: "Since we defend life and peace, which are fundamental principles of our political line, we categorically reject the logic of war and death which has prevailed in the country during these 13 years of dictatorship." "We believe the future coexistence of Chileans must be attained through justice, which is denied today, and which must be based on the truth," the PS Nunez faction adds.

The non-Marxist PS Nunez faction promised to "generously assume the task of the democratic institutional reconstruction of the country, taking into consideration the interests of the nation before anything else."

MAPU Supports Proposal

PY112059 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Victor Barrueto, MAPU [United Popular Action Movement] secretary general, and the under secretaries of this political organization, Jaime Cataldo and Guillermo del Valle, today held a press conference.

Barrueto pointed out that the National Accord and Basic Principles for a Democratic Regime are the most advanced agreements reached so far for the creation of a national consensus.

Guillermo del Valle indicated that steps are being taken to create favorable conditions for finding a political solution to the Chilean crisis. Jaime Cataldo added that it is urgent to overcome the problems blocking the transformation of these agreements into an effective national action that not only will facilitate but also achieve a political solution.

Victor Barrueto, Jaime Cataldo, and Guillermo del Valle proposed that the 13 political parties which signed the document entitled Basic Principles for a Democratic Regime, which is a document that furthered the National Accord, should create a multiparty group. Barreto said:

[Begin recording] We are proposing the formation as soon as possible of a multiparty group made up of the parties that signed the Basic Principles for a Democratic Regime, but a group which should be open to other sectors that share the fundamental principals of the multiparty group. [end recording] [passage omitted]

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ, FEBRES CORDERO MEET PRESS

PA102222 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 1552 GMT 10 Nov 86

[News conference by President Leon Febres Cordero and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at the Press Room of the Presidency in Quito -- live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified moderator] Journalist Alba (?Zico) [words indistinct].

[?Zico] Mr Spanish Prime Minister, I am curious about something. What problems have you had with the economic policy you have implemented in Spain, which is neoliberal with a few social modifications for the people's benefit? What confrontations has it caused?

[Gonzalez] Your first question calls for a characterization of my economic policy. For instance, you perceive my economy as neoliberal, but of course this calls for a clarification of what neoliberal means. I have made an enormous effort to (?benefit) the public sector, and considerably increased social expenses within a policy that can and should be described as severe because of its austerity from the economic point of view. However, if it is believed, for example, that a neoliberal policy, which is a [word indistinct] policy to control growth [words indistinct] during the time that I have headed the government, it is a growth that surpasses the average in the other EEC countries, even though it is an inadequate amount of growth.

I do not believe my economic policy is neoliberal, although I have never been afraid to have my economic policies described according to the manner in which they are perceived by each person. Each person can describe them as he pleases. At times I have said that if I have a balance of payments problem, it is my duty as a leader to correct it. If I have an inflation problem, my duty as a leader is to correct it, because if I do not, I will not be fulfilling the needs of the nation that has given me the task of governing. This is what I have done, and I have also faced an important and very delicate problem, which is industrial reconversion of the industries heavily hit by the Spanish crisis and the international crisis. I have implemented a severe, austere policy which I believe the majority of the Spanish citizens have understood. I honestly do not believe this policy can be described as neoliberal, but I must add that your curiosity is due to the fact that we have placed what we consider the general interests of the Spanish people above what could be described as programmatic, strictly partisan issues. [passage omitted]

[Gonzalez] This trip was scheduled for July 1985, and you know also that a government crisis prevented my carrying it out. Therefore, the first aspect to be discussed is the development of political relations, which is of top importance to me. I am talking about Spanish interests, of course. Spain portrays an image in America, and it receives an image and a specific message from America, which for any responsible government would be truly regrettable to forget. A good part of our future, a good part of our presence in the world depends on our ability to create a good system of relations with nations such as Ecuador and other nations on the Latin American continent.

Therefore, the first part of the visit is of a political nature, which is fully complied with through the discussions and knowledge of the Ecuadoran situation, and a knowledge of its projection and development. The second part of the visit, so that no one can imagine that I am only going to make a political speech which could be described as rhetorical, pertains to relations.

Relations must be based upon concrete realities. Within these concrete relations, relations with Ecuador have traditionally been cordial, free of conflicts, austere, and with room for improvement. I am determined to achieve this improvement in economic and cultural relations.

We have made progress on one of the longest standing issues. A package of negotiations is not invented in a day. It takes its normal course. This morning the economy minister signed three protocols on three economic cooperation matters. There are plans that will further stimulate cooperation between our countries. Furthermore, if the president will allow me, we have studied the possibility of increasing the flow of exports from Ecuador to Spain to attempt to develop our trade balance -- which as you know is for structural reasons, not my desire -- is unbalanced. Therefore, we have worked on two levels: the political, including cultural aspects, aspects of a commemoration [words indistinct] which we hope will be a platform of understanding and cooperation such as the commemoration of 1992, and in economic and bilateral cooperation aspects. I believe relations are based upon a serious consideration of what our possibilities are. I believe our relations have been good and will improve in the future.

[Moderator] Victor Hinestroza.

[Hinestroza] [Words indistinct] questions of the two presidents. The first one is the appraisal you have just made. The second one would be for the Ecuadoran president, who could confirm the date of the OPEC's committee on [words indistinct] and prices meeting here in Quito.

[Febres Cordero] Yes, with pleasure. The OPEC Prices Committee has called for an urgent meeting next week, and has asked that this meeting be held in Quito. Of course, we have accepted this request. The representatives will begin arriving on Wednesday of this week, and the meetings will begin on Thursday. This event will be of great importance for Ecuador and its people, because as we all know, Ecuadoran oil exports are fundamental for our country's foreign exchange earnings and for the state's budget. Therefore any effort toward raising the prices is good for the country. [passage omitted]

I believe that Prime Minister Gonzalez has thoroughly covered the topics we have discussed in a frank, clear, and open manner, as was expected. We have taken a number of important steps concerning Spain's financial cooperation to carry out projects that the country desperately needs. We have discussed the need to devise mechanisms that will enable us in one way or another to reach a positive trade balance as we are aware that Spain has its problems, as Ecuador has its own problems, too. We have broadly discussed international policy matters that are inevitable in the relations between two heads of state. We reviewed problems related to the Central American crisis, the Malvinas Islands, the need to collaborate and join efforts to achieve world peace. In sum, we have discussed practical, financial, commercial, and political matters within the international framework. We have covered aspects concerning the excellent, historical, and traditional relations between the Spanish and Ecuadoran people. I hope that this answers the question asked by the reporter regarding the topics discussed. [passage omitted]

[Moderator] Reporter Joaquin Tagar of the [name indistinct] network.

[Tagar] [Passage omitted] I would like President Febres Cordero to clarify what the Ecuadoran Government's current position is regarding Nicaragua. I believe that relations are now broken, but that there are possibilities that they will be restored. [passage omitted].

[Febres Cordero] Regarding your question, I must first say that the relations between the Nicaraguan and Ecuadoran people have been, are, and I believe will always be the best. As you know, there have been problems between the two governments, [words indistinct] democratic, that the Nicaraguan problem must be resolved on the basis of the Nicaraguan people's right to self-determination. In a news conference like this one I mentioned the need for democratic and free elections in Nicaragua. This provoked a violent reaction from the Nicaraguan head of state. As a result of his statement, which as head of state I considered offensive to the Ecuadoran Government and people, our relations with Nicaragua were broken. For the moment -- and I will absolutely [coughs]...I will be absolutely frank, as always -- I do not believe that there are possibilities of restoring those relations.

[Unidentified reporter] [Passage indistinct] some agreements have been signed and two projects are under negotiation. I would like you to specify which projects have been signed and which ones are under negotiation. Also, how far have the negotiations gone? President Febres Cordero has commented on the talks regarding international politics and other topics that are inevitable. Afterwards, he talked about Nicaragua. I would like you to tell us if you had an exchange of views concerning the Malvinas Islands, the OAS meeting, Central America, in sum, all the inevitable topics of international politics, as the president has stated. My second question is addressed to Prime Minister Gonzalez. Can you give us some information on the projects, purposes, or promises, and so forth, that you are taking to Peru and Cuba as the next stops of your visit. Thank you.

[Gonzalez] Regretfully I will not be able to answer the second question. Later we will have the opportunity to talk about the other phases of the trip. I feel that now we should center our attention on the current phase -- that is, in the Republic of Ecuador.

Here we have already signed three agreements on hospital equipment, electricity lines and substations, and the Guayaquil wholesale market. As I said, today we signed the agreements for these projects for $40 million, $25 million, and $12 million respectively. There is a bid, which of course will have to be decided through legal channels at the proper time. It is very attractive to Spain. Obviously, I cannot comment on it because this is a government decision that must be made by the proper authorities, but which interests us very much. There are many other projects in which ... [changes thought] what I mean to say is that these projects were discussed during my talk with President Febres Cordero. So I would like to say that the standard procedure is to analyze Ecuador's priorities and analyze Spain's possibilities and priorities. When I talk about possibilities, I am referring to our limitations, or rather our financial capabilities. Logically, the sum of those two priorities and the limitations imposed by the possibilities lead to the definition of projects which interest the two sides most. At present, we have agreed on the projects I have mentioned. I hope that cooperation will continue to grow.

That is what I would have to say to your specific question, which I believe addresses it.

[Febres Cordero] If you would allow me, Prime Minister Gonzalez, I would add something regarding the questions asked a few minutes ago. The first one involved the financial protocol signed with Spain today and the ones that will be signed in the future as the projects are analyzed. We concurred with the Spanish Government on the need to conduct these negotiations on a direct government to government basis. The Ecuadoran Government deals with the Spanish institutions responsible for these credits. Each government assumes its own responsibility. However, groups that represent those that may sell certain kinds of equipment do not actively participate in the negotiations. I believe that this sort of explanation is in order because the two governments have accepted this procedure during the negotiations. [passage omitted]

Regarding the question the reporter asked, I believe I clearly stated that I told Prime Minister Gonzalez -- I would like to be very clear on this matter -- about Ecuador's viewpoints regarding the problems with Nicaragua. I told him about our viewpoints. I have not said nor have I hinted that there are some concurrences. I have told Prime Minister Gonzalez about my views. I want to make this perfectly clear. As for the Malvinas issue and the situation that developed last week, I am going to reiterate what the Foreign Ministry has stated. We feel that one cannot think of a colonialist policy at the threshold of the 21st century. Therefore, we felt the unilateral decision taken by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas problem was totally inadvisable. Because it cannot be otherwise, we suggested that the UN resolution on the problem be accepted and that we, the member-countries, strive to get the British negotiators to resume the talks regarding the Malvinas problem. Also, we reiterated our support for the UN proposal to create a zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic.

[Passage omitted] [Unidentified reporter] (?Thanks). Good morning, Mr President. I have a question for Prime Minister Gonzalez regarding the Latin American economic problem, which is so seriously aggravated by the foreign debt. How do you feel this affects the political situation of the leaders who, like you, are of a social democratic bent? How would you regard this administrative effort, considering all these problems? Will you consider the strictly economic aspects of the problem apart from the social aspect? What kind of treatment would you give the situation considering the seriousness of the economic crisis?

[Gonzalez] Did you all understand the question? I will tell you about my behavior in Spain as the head of the government. Later, if you would allow me, I will tell you about what I think regarding the all-important foreign debt. I feel we sometimes are inclined to play with words by saying: Do you assign priority to the social problems or economic problems? As if it were possible to say, humanly speaking, that I am willing to solve social problems regardless of the status of economic problems or the solution for them. Once again, I want to say that this is impossible. What sometimes is presented as an ideological debate is not an ideological debate, but a mere play on words. No nation or government can solve social problems if it cannot face and solve economic problems.

Let it be clear, then. No one can distribute what he does not have. Therefore, one must first have something before distributing it. One must be able to generate wealth. In the process of struggle against crisis and in the generation of wealth, it goes without saying that a special sensitivity is required to attend to the problem caused by the economic crisis. I always feel somewhat apprehensive when a problem of either social or economic priority is presented. This is because a leader's vocation -- which is often above ideologies of our own -- is not to apportion misery to his people.

He will perhaps be more or less egalitarian-oriented. This will depend on his view of society or the world. Obviously, no one wants to mete out misery. He wants to distribute well-being or try to achieve it. For this, believe me, a serious and rigorous economic effort is necessary. A demagogical diversion from the great problems posed by the economic crisis is a catastrophe. This sometimes is similar to having bread for today and famine for many years. Each has to assume his own responsibility. I will tell you about the one I have assumed. What has been our behavior regarding the foreign debt? What will it continue to be in addition to the experience of the Ecuadoran Republic itself? When we have appeared at the Paris Club at a time when a country has tried to refinance its debt, we have always assumed a flexible stance, which appears necessary to us to solve a problem with an economic basis and political consequences. I maintain that no leader can be asked to put the payment of the foreign debt above his country's needs for development and growth as part of a policy of well-being. I will add something I have repeated many times -- sometimes I have been misconstrued. Sometimes a speech different from practice is delivered. A more or less grandiose speech about the debt is made, and the debt is paid according to the ability to pay it. Words must become actions. I do not feel any one country can be asked to pay the debt at the cost of his people's well-being. Therefore, it is necessary to find ways to facilitate the debt payment -- this is also necessary to have a new economic flow and new investments -- in accordance with the possibilities and priorities of each nation. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] I would like to ask the Spanish prime minister to explain to us his foreign minister's offer at the United Nations recently to facilitate a dialogue between the EEC and Latin America. I would like to ask the Ecuadoran president to confirm the presence of an IMF mission in Ecuador to supervise the fulfillment of the first stage of the accord with this organization. Thank you.

[Febres Cordero] There is an IMF mission in Ecuador, not to supervise anything, but to talk about the Ecuadoran economic situation. As the people well know, this situation has been dramatically aggravated by the oil price drop on the international market. Just as missions of the World Bank and the IDB come to Ecuador, so do IMF missions arrive here from time to time. Mr Prime Minister, your turn.

[Gonzalez] An IMF mission has just left Spain. Of course, it is not the same one that is here. The work is shared by several missions. A report about the Spanish economy has just been published. In addition to mentioning our position in the document to join the EEC, that is, the creation of a framework of relations between the EEC and Latin America -- I do not want to go into detail -- we presented the problem at the June summit in The Hague. In this meeting there emerged the determination to ask the EEC to draft a preliminary, basic document to construct the framework -- from our viewpoint as EEC member-countries -- to direct relations between the EEC and Latin America. Also, without too much fanfare and with an outside institution whose acronym is GRULA [Group of Latin American Ambassadors to the European Community], a mechanism has been implemented by which the representatives of all Latin American countries in Brussels form a coordination framework to present their project outlines to the EEC. In addition to the conviction that this will progress, I feel that something very important is missing on both sides, that is, how the EEC views its relations with Latin America.

I feel reasonable progress will be made on this. Furthermore, we face another great challenge. We must establish the Latin American countries' viewpoints through several forums, such as the Andean Pact. There is an Argentina-Brazil-Uruguay accord. There is a nearly a Central American common market with the well-known problems, etc. We must establish Latin America's viewpoint regarding European countries' plans and work schedules in all fields. In Spain some things were achieved. For instance, we succeeded in getting the traditional Latin American exports to Spain exempt from the EEC treatment. Unfortunately, as we have sometimes said, Spanish trade in this direction has been of small proportion so far. The basic core of the problem is that, I feel, a process of coordination is occurring both in the EEC and Latin America. This process is still to be completed, yet it has moved forward in history, as I see it. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister of the Spanish Government: I would like to know the (?conclusions) reached after you met with the leaders of [words indistinct]. Mr President of Ecuador: Does the death of the leaders of the Alfaro Lives group mark the beginning of the end of terrorism in our country?

[Gonzalez] As for me, I have been very cordially attended to. Also, I thank Mr President for his understanding of my usual practices, namely, the pluralistic contact with the countries I visit. There has been a cordial conversation with the political leaders of the democratic left. Topics have been discussed, and those have been reported to the press. Also, the regional and continental situation and some specific problems were assessed. In truth, and considering the motive for the visit there has not been -- there has been at other times, of course -- any reason for strictly party meetings, but only a general political assessment. This cordial exchange has satisfied me, of course, much more so because this expresses what all of us share and desire, the pluralism of our nations. [passage omitted]

OPEN LETTER TAKES ISSUE WITH U.S. CONGRESSMAN

PY122034 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Nov 86 p 6

["Open letter" by Humberto Velazquez: "Brazen and Disrespectful American!"]

[Text] Once again we have had to put up with a delegation of U.S. citizens, headed this time by Congressman Frederick C. Boucher, who, as soon as he arrived, said inquisitively that he was going to request a meeting with the Paraguayan Foreign Minister "to ask an explanation for the refusal to allow Mr Robert White into the country."

It seems that Congressman Boucher has not yet learned that Paraguay gained its independence from every foreign power on 15 May 1811, and that since then it does not permit any foreign interference in its strictly internal affairs.

Paraguay has the exclusive right to grant or deny a visa to any foreigner who wants to visit Paraguay, just like the United States has the sovereign right to do the same with foreigners who want to visit that country.

As for Mr Robert White, his presence has for a long time been undesirable ever since the time when, as the U.S. ambassador before our government, he acted as a member of the local opposition, siding with the most recalcitrant and radicalized sectors.

When his mission in Paraguay ended, Robert White was appointed in the same capacity to El Salvador where he wasted no opportunity to speak of our country in derogatory terms. After he was dismissed from the post by President Ronald Reagan, Robert White kept badmouthing the Paraguayan situation here and there. Then a few months ago, he arrived in our country as member of a delegation of meddlers, attempting to act as as censor of the Paraguayan democracy.

In El Salvador, Robert White proved beyond a doubt that he is one of the best advocates for international communism, just like Carter, who permitted the installation of the Daniel Ortega's Marxist tyranny in Nicaragua, Kennedy, and Patricia Derian.

As for the delegation headed by Congressman Boucher, if its members want to really get to know the situation in Paraguay, their quick trip could never be sufficient, just as interviews it held with the leaders of the fanatical, sectarian, illegal, and sidelined sectors of the opposition could not be sufficient.

If they really want to know about Paraguay, the foreigners who visit us should travel around the country, visit the new settlements, and talk with the people who have been redeemed from poverty by the ongoing peaceful revolution and who are now working on their own land. Only then will they be in the position to evaluate the government's great accomplishments that cover the entire country, meeting the most varied needs of the people.

They should learn how Paraguay suffered destructive anarchy for almost half a century and that thanks to the government of the Colorado Party, one of the most powerful parties of Latin America, Paraguay lives in peace, freedom and development while other countries are suffering the tragedy of urban and rural guerrillas by criminal terrorists disguised as politicians as well as other crimes which are indeed in violation of human rights.

While there are Americans like legislator Boucher or preachers like Robert White, we Paraguayans will not remain idle to foreign intervention in our domestic affairs.

In 1947 we defeated international communism which was allied with the Liberal and the Febrerist Parties in a civil war created by that wicked alliance and we are now firm in our posts ready to defend our republican and democratic institutions against anyone who attacks them.

We strongly reject any effort to impose on us tutors for whom we did not ask and whom we will never admit because we Paraguayans are capable of leading and guiding the life of our people through our authentic and historic national path.

Just as we respect free people we also demand the same respect for our republic.

Let no one be mistaken, Paraguay is not a banana republic where any U.S. company can exert a despotic and imperialistic control. Here we do not admit either Yankee or Soviet imperialism.

Foreigners who respect our independence and laws will always be welcome in Paraguay, but not those who feel that they have the right to teach us how to behave. Those who think this way should go back and use their energy to solve the serious problems that are affecting their own country.

CORRECTION TO STROESSNER BIRTHDAY ADDRESS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Stroessner Addresses Birthday Gatherings" published in the 6 November Latin America DAILY REPORT, page H 2, paragraph 3, line one:

There are undoubtedly many sectors that want more dollars and more guaranies. (changing word "guarantees" to "guaranies")

BRIEFS

JANUARY-SEPTEMBER COL REPORTED -- According to a survey by the Paraguayan Central Bank, the cost of living has risen by 20 percent from 1 January through 30 September. The overall consumer price index increased by 1.4 percent in September. Food was the item that rose highest: 2.4 percent. [Excerpt] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Nov 86 p 11 PY]

GARCIA ON ELECTION, CRITICISM OF ENDORSEMENT

PY121452 Paris AFP in Spanish 2334 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 10 Nov (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia today refrained from proclaiming Jorge del Castillo, the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] candidate, the new mayor of Lima. One day after the 9 November municipal elections, Garcia praised the personality of his friend Alfonso Barrantes, the United Left (IU) candidate. Garcia also noted the identical guidelines shared by the APRA and the IU, which is headed by Barrantes.

President Garcia made these remarks after he held a 15-minute conversation with Barrantes. The conversation took place during ceremonies held to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Marshal Andres A. Caceres, hero of the war with Chile (1879-1884).

These are the first comments Garcia has made on the municipal elections that were held yesterday throughout the country. According to unofficial results, the APRA, the social democratic party, beat the IU Marxist coalition in Lima, by a narrow margin.

Garcia said that these voters who cast their ballots for the APRA naturally identify themselves with the (popular, nationalist and anti-imperialist) objectives pursued by the government. The many votes obtained by IU throughout the country means that it also seeks objectives similar to those pursued by the APRA.

He added that although we are still awaiting the official results, we can clearly see the kind of government guidelines and policy the nation wants.

Regarding criticism of his public endorsement of APRA Candidate Jorge del Castillo, Garcia said that it is not a crime, nor is it illegal for a president to speak about his political position.

He asserted that the elections were absolutely clean and the people know it.

Asked about disagreements with Barrantes, who has questioned Del Castillo's victory because of irregularities, President Garcia said: Any disagreements that may arise as a result of the elections will never be able to shatter a friendship and especially the identical convictions that I share with Barrantes.

Garcia said that: I describe him as a great friend, a noble and loyal man who supports leftist ideas, but who upholds democratic ideals. He is someone I value very much.

In conclusion, Garcia said that IU has obtained a great deal of support in Lima and throughout almost the entire country, and he added that only a person like Barrantes can rally so many votes unlike others who praise themselves for supporting radical policies.

Through these comments Garcia was alluding to those who criticize Barrantes, the present mayor of Lima, for his policy of avoiding confrontations with the APRA.

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES-BEGIN FOREIGN DEBT MEETING

PY122131 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (EFE) -- Peruvian Prime Minister and Minister of Economy Luis Alva Castro today dedicated in Lima the first consultative meeting of the Nonaligned Countries on the foreign debt.

The meeting, which is being held behind closed doors, is presided by Gustavo Saberbein, deputy economy minister and president of the Peruvian Debt Committee. Saberbein stated that this meeting was organized based on a Peruvian proposal submitted to the Nonaligned Countries Secretariat and confirmed by the most recent conference of the movement held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1986.

Saberbein added that the objective of the Lima conference is to exchange information and national experience on the technical handling of the foreign debt, and that UNCTAD is also participating in this conference because it renders a continuous information service on the debt of the developing nations.

One of the points of the agenda considered by the conference was the information on the size of the debt and its impact on the economy, including the adjustment policies.

It also considered renegotiation and other agreements experience related to the foreign debt, and also the way to establish the second consultative meeting, with which the consultative meetings will be institutionalized.

Saberbein stressed the significance of this meeting for Peru, because it is one of the few countries that has taken a sovereign unilateral decision "which is opening a path through other possible alternatives which limit the debt service." Peru maintains its position of channeling only 10 percent of its export values annually to pay its debt.

ARGENTINE, URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE

PY130047 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0013 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (EFE) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and his Uruguayan counterpart, Enrique Iglesias, today arrived in Lima, where they will meet with Peruvian President Alan Garcia and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who is on the second day of an official visit to Peru.

The two ministers, who came from Guatemala, where they attended the OAS meeting, will discuss the Malvinas issue with Alan Wagner, their Peruvian counterpart.

It has been reported that this evening the two visitors will meet with Felipe Gonzalez and Alan Garcia at the Spanish Embassy in Lima.

CONSALVI ON CONTADORA; MEETING U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA111920 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 5 Nov 86 p 1-d

[Interview with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi by Ludmila Vinogradoff; date and place not given]

[Text] [Vinogradoff] Will Contadora sit back and do nothing in the face of an intensification of war confrontations in Nicaragua; will it remain indifferent or take initiative?

[Consalvi] We will not sit back and do nothing. We are committed to peace in Central America and under no circumstances will we give up such an effort -- quite the contrary. Although we acknowledge that the situation has worsened in the past few weeks as a result of direct actions by countries in the region, we reaffirm our position of insisting on our cooperation and goodwill scheme for seeking peace in the region.

[Vinogradoff] However, the explosion of war in Nicaragua seems imminent, especially with direct U.S. meddling through the "contras." What steps will Contadora take; will it issue a statement or make another effort?

[Consalvi] We just issued a very emphatic statement at the United Nations that in no way played down the seriousness of the situation. In that document, which was signed in New York by the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups, we expressed our deep concern over the situation. I am hopeful that we will be able to meet individually or in a group with all the Central American foreign ministers. I believe it will be the appropriate moment to review and analyze the situation and to insist that only negotiation will bring about a stable peace and respect for the sovereignty of all countries in the region.

[Vinogradoff] This morning (yesterday) you met with U.S. Ambassador Otto Reich. What did you discuss?

[Consalvi] Yes, I met with him this morning. He came to discuss general issues, especially bilateral ones. We also discussed Venezuela's concern over the promotion of protectionist actions, especially in the United States.

[Vinogradoff] Did you discuss Central America?

[Consalvi] Very little. Our discussion did not focus on Central America. However, I must confess that Central America is always part of our dialogue.

[Vinogradoff] What is your opinion about Brazil's militarization of its border with Venezuela? I am referring to plans revealed to the press by that country this weekend.

[Consalvi] My unwavering position in the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry is to abstain from commenting about the internal decisions of other countries. Any statement on my part would constitute meddling in Brazilian affairs. I believe that Brazil is a sovereign country; it is free to make decisions it deems appropriate within its borders. We in Venezuela would do the same, and I believe that no country would be disturbed about that.

LUSINCHI DEDICATES LARGEST HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

PA091333 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2233 GMT 8 Nov 86

[By Zoila Contreras]

[Excerpt] Guri, Venezuela, 8 Nov (REUTER) -- President Jaime Lusinchi today inaugurated the Raul Leoni Dam, the largest hydroelectric plant in the world, a project that is expected to stimulate Venezuelan industry and reduce its dependence on oil. At a ceremony in Guri, 650 km southeast of Caracas in the Guyana region, Lusinchi gave the order to open the floodgates of the gigantic dam, thus concluding the final phase of a project that took 25 years to complete. The Venezuelan president said: "We should be very satisfied with what we have achieved at Guri. This project will allow us to diversify our economy and to rescue it from its dependence on petroleum."

With a capacity of 10,300 megawatts, Guri will be the largest hydroelectric plant in the world, until the Itaipu project in Brazil is concluded at the end of the decade. Guri will produce approximately 22 billion kw-hours per year and meet 70 percent of Venezuela's energy demands. It is expected that within 2 years the project will represent a savings of 300,000 barrels of domestically consumed oil yearly.

More importantly, Guri will provide cheap energy for the basic steel, ferrous, and aluminum industries located in the regional capital of Guyana City, 80 km northwest of the dam. President Lusinchi said: "The installations at Rio Caroni will efficiently feed our basic industries at a low cost, and will guarantee that in the next decade, industry will be able to grow fully, without energy limitations." The president pointed out that the industries in the Guyana region are presently the second largest source of foreign exchange in the country after oil. Nevertheless, he added, Guri represents not only a savings in oil and cheap energy, but it is an "extraordinary multiplying factor for the growth and modernization of many industries."

Known officially as the Raul Leoni Dam -- the name of the Venezuelan president who initiated the project -- the Guri project cost almost $5 billion. Thirty percent of the financing for the project came from foreign sources, including donations from the World Bank, the IDB, and private banks. The state institution that constructed the dam, Electricidad del Caroni (Edelca), has a foreign debt of $800 million, which it expects to refinance. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DRUGS CONFISCATED -- In Zulia State, police have confiscated drugs valued at more than 3 million bolivares in the past 12 months. During the same period, they have arrested more than 19,000 people for various crimes. This has resulted from the implementation of continuous social crime preventative operations. Colonel Gustavo Fisher Godoy, general commander of the Zulia police, said that his forces also confiscated almost 1,500 vehicles, valued at approximately 60 million bolivares. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 86 PA]

COSTA RICA

MINISTER STRESSES DANGERS ON NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA121621 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Costa Rican Security Minister Hernan Garron has urged the civilian population to coordinate with the commands in the country's northern areas when they want to circulate in or visit places near the border. He said that this is important to prevent problems or confusion in addition to finding out about actions implemented to keep the area under surveillance.

Referring to the restrictions imposed on visits to and circulation in the area, Garron stressed that Nicaraguan clashes have rendered the area dangerous. He explained that the constant clashes between the various Nicaraguan groups inside Nicaraguan territory called for these security measures. However, he noted that the people of the area are calm but fearful because of reports they hear on this matter.

GARRON SAYS GOVERNMENT TO RELOCATE 'SECRET' BASE

PA080250 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Nov 86 p 11

[Excerpts] The communications tracking base located in Cerro Palmira, close to Zarcero, is a "state secret," it was revealed by Public Security Minister Hernan Garron Salazar. The official added that the installations will be soon transferred to a certain place close to San Carlos de Alajuela.

Minister Garron said: "I guarantee that this is a frequency 'tracking' base and not a military training camp, as it has been maliciously rumored."

The official was told about the complaints from people living in Palmira and El Congo, who said that the television sets of those living in the zone were constantly affected by interference. "The base will be transferred to another site for this and other reasons," the official indicated, and added that no further details would be given because this matter is a "state secret."

This is apparently a communications base that gathers information from all the networks that the government has installed throughout our national territory. The zone is restricted and under police surveillance.

The installations are manned by the Intelligence and Security Directorate, and its main goal is to keep the executive branch informed about all communications received, both from the Civil Police and Rural Police, and other organizations which were not identified. [passage omitted]

CENTRAL BANK ORDERS 15TH DEVALUATION OF 1986

PA071538 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The board of directors of the Central Bank have ordered the 15th devaluation of the colon in 1986. Effective yesterday, the exchange rate for the dollar is 57.55 colones for purchase and 58.30 colones for sale. As will be remembered, from 9 October until yesterday, the rate was 57.20 colones for purchase and 57.95 for sale.

This new mini-devaluation of the colon is of 35 centimos. High-ranking authorities of the Central Bank said there will be no drastic changes in the exchange rate for the rest of 1986. The estimates are that the colon will be devalued approximately 10 percent this year, similar to the rate in 1985.

EL SALVADOR

RIVERA EXPRESSES CONCERNS OVER ARMY OPERATIONS

PA100233 Paris AFP in Spanish 1859 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas said today that the effect of the country's war and political violence are still being felt today. He also criticized recent Army actions.

The prelate reported that an Army operation "concerned" the people in San Jose Las Flores, 88 km north of San Salvador, where several people were arrested by government troops. During a mass in the Lourdes neighborhood, one of the areas most affected by the 10 October earthquake, the Salvadoran archbishop said the people arrested in San Jose Las Flores are still being held the 1st Military Detachment in Chalatenango.

Likewise, Rivera y Damas said the situation in the town of Tenancingo, Cuscatlan Department, is becoming increasingly "difficult and critical" given the guerrilla raids aimed at harrassing Army positions.

Monsignor Rivera y Damas said he is extremely concerned about these events and added that the Catholic Church is prepared to discuss the country's military situation "at the highest level and with the appropriate people." Monsignor Rivera y Damas quoted from a report issued by the archbishopric's Legal Assistance Office. The report says that two civilians were murdered by the Army last week in Chalatenango and La Libertad Departments. The Legal Assistance Office's report also notes the death of five people during rebel and counterinsurgency actions, as well as the arrest of two families. These families were accused of "collaborating" with guerrilla forces, in Sensembra, Morazan Department, and Miramonte neighborhood, in San Salvador.

In conclusion, Rivera y Damas announced that he will travel to Colombia this week to participate in an episcopal meeting; however, he is also prepared to meet with Salvadoran guerrilla leaders to discuss important matters.

Archbishopric sources told AFP that Monsignor Rivera y Damas will travel to Bogota on Tuesday, 11 November.

HONDURAS

AZCONA 'GUARANTEES' PROTECTION FOR HARVESTERS

PA121540 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The international news agencies, whose local representatives attended a meeting between the media directors and the president, highlighted important remarks made by President Jose Azcona.

Yesterday, Azcona stressed that the Honduran Armed Forces will guarantee the coffee harvest on the border with Nicaragua and will prevent the Sandinists and the rebels from using Honduran territory for their armed confrontation.

Azcona confirmed to INTER PRESS SERVICE that the United States will modernize the Honduran Air Force within its military assistance plans for this country. In the meeting held at the government house in Tegucigalpa, Azcona also said the Air Force will purchase the U.S.-made F-5's or the Israeli-made Kfirs.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER BORGE MEETS LIBYAN REPRESENTATIVE

PA130058 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Nov 86 p 6

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez met yesterday with companero MUSA KOSA [name as published] the plenipotentiary representative of the Libyan people and government, who attended the celebrations of the FSLN's 25th anniversary. During the meeting, the Libyan representative expressed his government's and people's solidarity with the Sandinist revolution, and their congratulations for the 25 years of revolutionary struggle by the Nicaraguan people's vanguard.

TRIBUNAL TO ANNOUNCE HASENFUS' FATE 14 NOV

PA122148 Mangua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The sentence against U.S. adviser Eugene Hasenfus, currently under trial on charges of terrorism, will be ready on Friday.

The file on Hasenfus' trial has begun to be considered and analyzed by the preliminary hearing tribunal, which will then announce its decision. The file consists of 1,300 sheets of paper and includes notifications, testimonies, and evidence, as well as requests made by the two sides.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] (?The file) is very large. It consists of about 1,300 sheets of paper. This gives us an idea of how much we will have to read and analyze. We will have to devote all our time to this case so the tribunal can pass the sentence. Not only do I have to consider the document, so do the other two magistrates of the tribunal. [end recording]

Hasenfus will meet with his defense tomorrow at 1400 at the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal and the attorney general will present a final plea.

GORBACHEV BESTOWS ORDER OF LENIN ON CASTRO

FL111706 [Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1309 GMT on 11 November carries recorded coverage of an 11-minute ceremony held in the Kremlin's Catherine Hall between 2:30 and 3:00 P.M., presumably Soviet time, during which CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev bestows the Order of Lenin on Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Castro is first shown standing in the doorway of Catherine Hall waiting for Gorbachev, who can be seen shaking hands in the background with some unidentified men. Gorbachev then enters the room followed by Castro, who stands at Gorbachev's right. An interpreter stands between the two leaders. Five unidentified men stand in a line behind Gorbachev. Castro is dressed in military uniform and wears a tie. During the presentation, he stands with his hands behind his back.

Gorbachev welcomes Castro at 1311 GMT then begins reading a statement in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation:

"Comrade Fidel Castro: With pleasure, I am fulfilling a decision adopted by the Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. All Soviets know you as an oustanding revolutionary of our times, a great friend of the Soviet Union, and a passionate struggler for socialism. We honor the hero of the Moncada and the Sierra Maestra, the man who led to glory the Cuban revolution and (?for the past 30 years) has been creating the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. In that great liberation process that began in October 1917, Cuba also [words indistinct] occupies a privileged place. The Cuban revolution has many facets. The Cuban revolution (?has a place in) the world revolutionary experience and in the progress of humanity. [Words indistinct] has gone beyond the border of the Isle of Freedom to all of Latin America."

"The revolution [words indistinct] with its name and with its [words indistinct], comrades, with the heroic struggle of the Cuban people. I take the opportunity to [words indistinct] that make you an outstanding political figure, stressing the characteristics that I like the most, your close and indissolvable tie with the workers, your eagerness to know about their interests and needs -- one more thing -- your internationalist spirit. [Words indistinct] Cuba's destiny is not apart from the destinies of the peoples struggling for progress, for better changes in the world. We highly appreciate the tireless attention you give to the fraternal relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union."

"I would like to assure you that we, too, the CPSU Central Committee, all the Soviet peoples, hope that the ties of solidarity always remain indissolvable, the ties uniting our parties and peoples. Comrade Fidel, upon bestowing the Order of Lenin, and on behalf of the Soviet Union and my own [words indistinct] sincerely (?love you) very much and highly appreciate your struggle, and wish you many more anniversaries in the future. Through the years [word indistinct] your energy has always encouraged us and your enthusiasm in the struggle for the interests of the Cuban people, for the destiny [words indistinct], for the interests of progress throughout the world."

Castro is shown applauding as Gorbachev concludes his statement at 1317 GMT. The camera then shows Gorbachev pinning the Lenin Order on Castro's chest. Gorbachev extends his hand for a handshake but Castro embraces Gorbachev instead and kisses him on the left cheek and then on the right. Gorbachev is shown returning the embrace.

Standing in a line behind Castro, the camera shows Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, Cuban Central Committee members Julio Camacho Aguilera and Jose Alberto Naranjo Morales, and five unidentified men.

At 1317 GMT, Castro begins reading his acceptance statement in Spanish with consecutive Russian translation:

"Dear Comrade Gorbachev, dear comrades: First of all, I would like to thank you for your warmth and generosity. Words are barely needed to express my feelings this afternoon. For the third time, the Soviet Union has bestowed upon me the order that represents their highest figure, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The honor would overwhelm me if I did not know that it is directed ultimately to the Cuban people. The true protagonists in our history during these 36 [corrects himself] 33 years, during which I have served and had the responsibility for guidance. It has been about 33 years since the Moncada [assault]. You have recalled a significant moment in my life, and, in appreciation of this effort, I would like to stress that in the great task of guaranteeing the advancement of the revolution, which we dreamed about since our youth, we have always felt the solidarity, military support, and total respect of the Soviet Union."

"Because of this, in the future as in the present, while working in our country and throughout the world for socialism, national liberation, and peace, we are pleased to know that we are in the company of the decisive force of our times, which is the Soviet Union, and its basic ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, [words indistinct] (?the immortal Lenin). Thank you very much."

The camera shows Gorbachev applauding as Castro concludes his 3-minute statement at 1320 GMT. The ceremony concludes at 1321 GMT.

Castro Returns to Havana

FL130018 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Sanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, today returned to this capital from Moscow where he participated in a meeting of CEMA member countries communist and labor parties top leaders and also received the Order of Lenin. Upon his arrival at the Jose Marti International Airport, the Party first secretary was received by Army General Raul Castro as well as by other top party and government leaders.

ISRAEL U.S. WEAPONS 'FRONT MAN' IN REGION

PA122107 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras last week confirmed his government's intention to acquire a new fleet of Israeli fighter-planes. This report has once again brought up the issue of Israel's military presence in Central America. Honduras, just like El Salvador and Costa Rica, plays an important role in the U.S. plans to besiege, isolate, and destroy the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. Currently, the Tegucigalpa government has the most powerful Air Force in Central America, thanks to the determination shown by Washington and with Israel's help.

According to U.S. diplomatic sources in Tegucigalpa, the Reagan administration is interested in maintaining this air superiority to preserve an alleged balance in the region in the face of what they describe as an accelerated Nicaraguan arms buildup. The U.S. plans to overthrow the Sandinist revolution are behind all this. It is well-known that certain limitations in U.S. domestic policy have forced Washington to appeal to third party countries to carry out its warmongering plans. This is the role that Israel now has to play. It is the U.S.'s front man, especially regarding the sale of weapons to the Central American military regimes.

A study by ENFOPRENSA, the specialized Guatemalan publication, noted that the growing Israeli presence on the isthmus can be explained through an analysis of its economic interests, which is to sell weapons; and its political and diplomatic interests, which are aimed at fulfilling its mission as Washington's ally, as well as strengthening its image in the area.

In the case of Honduras, the Zionists began selling them weapons in the 1970's. According to Tel Aviv's (Jaffe) Strategic Studies Center, Israel's Central American customers -- since 1977 -- included El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, until Somoza was ousted. In this case, one must not forget the alleged gratitude of the Zionists toward the area whose regimes were a decisive factor in 1947, when the United Nations voted on the partition of Palestine and the creation of the Jewish state.

However, it was in 1979, with the Sandinist revolution's victory, that the Israeli military presence was increased considerably in Honduras and other countries of the region. Only 1 year after the Somozist dictatorship was overthrown, the Honduran Government had brought 12 Super Mystere fighter planes, armored vehicles, speedboats, 1 reconnaissance plane, and a large quantity of mortars and 106-mm cannons. The constant victories of the Nicaraguan people over the counterrevolutionary bands trying to overthrow the government of that country have prompted the United States to encourage and increase the militarization of Nicaragua's neighboring countries and aid to Somozist groups.

In 1982, following a visit to Tegucigalpa by the then-Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, rumors spread that Tel Aviv had promised $25 million in weapons to Honduran officials. The sale of weapons is as decisive to the U.S.-Zionist warmongering plan as the work of military advisers.

In 1981, British and Israeli news sources disclosed that Israeli military personnel were working at a Honduran base near the Nicaraguan border. Already Honduran military officers wanted to improve their old Super Mystere fleet and acquire new Kfir aircraft, also Israeli-made, whose electronic equipment would allow them to divert Nicaraguan anti-aircraft fire. No other action can show more clearly the true intention of the increasing militarization of Honduras.

This situation did not change with Jose Azcona's assumption of office. In May of last year, Yitzhak Shamir, former foreign minister and current prime minister, visited Honduras to reaffirm the Zionist offer to supply more military aid to the Tegucigalpa government. Thus, there is no doubt that Isarel is playing the role of a faithful figurehead of the United States in Central America, and especially in Honduras.

HAVANA CRITICIZES ISRAELI PARTICIPATION IN SDI

PA121950 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 86

["Viewpoint" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] As part of a new phase of military cooperation between the United States and Israel, the two countries have signed an agreement through which the Zionist state will participate in the Star Wars program promoted by Washington. The White House will give $6 million to Tel Aviv for that purpose. The money will be used to investigate alleged strategic defense systems. We add the word alleged because the defense aspect that the United States is trying to attribute to its program is merely a smoke screen behind which an aggressive weapon of blackmail is placed. [passage indistinct] that are created in agreement with the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative are vey effective as offensive weapons ready to deal blows from outer space on any land, air, or sea target.

Israel has joined this dangerous enterprise. It is the only non-NATO country that has joined the Star Wars program. This is a very understandable attitude if one takes into account Israel's political commitment to the U.S. Government and the millions [of dollars] in military aid that Israel receives from the U.S. Government. There are several reasons why through the years the United States has given such enormous aid to the Israeli people and has included them in its projects to militarize outer space. Because of its expansionist nature, Israel is the most suitable ally to take care of U.S. interests in a region filled with oil wells and cheap labor. Thanks to that aggressive nature, the Zionist state has also become an important instrument to measure the effectiveness and development of U.S. weapons.

Because of its strategic position, Israel can serve as a regional base for large-scale, tactical deployment. We cannot disregard Israel's capacity to operate as a link among Africa, Asia, and Europe; and its deep ports on the Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea. During the last 30 years, Washington has delivered $31 billion to Tel Aviv, and, for 1986, the war aid is calculated to be abut $2 billion. With those figures in mind, it is not difficult to realize that the supply of U.S.-made weapons has played a very important role in the creation of the current Israeli military machine.

Both countries signed a strategic cooperation agreement that settles the most important aspects of the imperialist Zionist strategy in the Middle East and sets the basis for larger war cooperation. Israel has shown its loyalty to the United States and makes frequent efforts to prove that it is grateful. On many occasions, Israel has provided weapons to repressive regimes, thus serving as an instrument of the White House to provide U.S. support for certain countries. Among the privileged few that have received Israeli armaments are: South Africa, Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile, Samoza's Nicaragua, and Iran's Shah.

The U.S.-Israeli alliance, which is based on common interests and their opposition to socialist forces and national liberation movements, finds a new common aspect in the Zionist participation in Star Wars, a program that increases the threat to the security of the states and endangers world peace.

UN REPORT ON 'FASCIST VIOLENCE' IN CHILE CITED

PA101840 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The permanent and systematic repression being carried out by the Chilean military regime is recapturing the attention of the United Nations. In a lengthy and detailed report, it warned about the fascist violence prevailing in the southern country and described it as suffocating and dangerous. Among other things, the document, which was drafted by Fernando Volio Jimenez, UN special reporter on human rights, analyzes kidnappings and tortures, military meddling in universities, censorship of the media, and the lack of democracy.

This is not the first time that the Costa Rican foreign minister visited Chile in his capacity as UN special reporter on human rights. His reports always reflect increasing terror and violations of all kinds. The first thing we must note is that the regime of General Augusto Pinochet has decreed laws granting him special and excessive rights, which are permanently renewed, by which he exerts a dictatorial control over all social activities. Thus, democracy is suppressed and the enforcement of the state of siege is legalized by such actions as brutal as the military interventions in universities. As a result of this, any student demonstration can be violently repressed.

The escalation of terror continues with the kidnapping of any opponent -- including students, workers, or housewives -- who are defenseless in the face of the most horrible forms of torture ranging from the vulgar street beating to the risk of being burned alive. Given that all these actions can be rapidly reported by the press, the censorship law is enforced; through it, the regime halts and represses dissemination and condemnations.

When this entire repressive mechanism is the target of criticism -- criticism that, despite all, manages to avoid total government control -- the authorities, fearing that their foreign allies will decrease economic aid to Chile, begin talking about a dialogue, which is actually impossible to carry out as long as laws against state security and other similar laws remain in force. The peaceful and political process to establish a democratic system has not gained momentum, the report of the UN special reporter on human rights states. It adds that there is an alarming increase of political violence in Chile.

We add: So far, political violence of the military regime has shown that it could become a boomerang, which is a matter of concern to Pinochet and his White House protectors.

ORAMAS CALLS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

FL130137 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Cuban Ambassador Oscar Oramas, acting chairman of the UN Decolonization Committee, has expressed the need to put an end to the racist defiance of the aspirations for independence of the Namibian people. Oramas made a call to the special committee to apply sanctions against South Africa provided by the UN Charter and to intensify assistance to the people of Namibia and its legitimate representative, the South West African People's Organization of Namibia [SWAPO].

RAUL CASTRO RECEIVES BURKINA FASO'S SANKARA

FL101230 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and chief of state and government of Burkina Faso, has arrived in Havana from Nicaragua, where he attended the festivities marking the 25th FSLN anniversary. Sankara was received at the airport by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Sankara Visits Isle of Youth

FL110037 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Today Burkina Faso President Captain Thomas Sankara ended a visit to the Isle of Youth where he toured centers of economic and social interest. Among them was a school attended by students from that brother country. He talked at length with the students. Sankara was accompanied by Party Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes and Armando Manresa, Isle of youth Party first secretary and Central Committee member.

Sankara Grants News Conference

FL112311 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1907 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of Burkina Faso's National Council of the Revolution, has condemned the presence of the head of the Pretoria regime, Pieter Botha, in France despite the wave of protests it has caused. Sankara made this statement during a news conference granted in Havana today shortly before his departure and after a short stay in our country. [passage omitted]

Sankara Departs Cuba

FL111908 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution, and chief of state and government of Burkina Faso, departed Cuba late this morning.

Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Party Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, accompanied Sankara to the Jose Marti Airport. Also present was Politburo member Jorge Risquet and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. At the foot of the airplane's ramp, Sankara conveyed greetings to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro through Army Gen Raul Castro. The Burkinabe head of state concluded a 2-day working visit to our country during which he toured Isle of Youth and met with Cuban party and state leaders.

PDRY'S 'ABDALLAH, DELEGATION MEET MALMIERCA

EA112343 Aden ANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Havana, 11 Nov -- Member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, arrived in Havana last Sunday at the head of a party delegation on a several-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Cuba. On Monday, Comrade Muhsin met Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister and member of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee. During the meeting they reviewed the developing bilateral military relations between the two friendly countries and ways of strengthening them, together with developments in the situations of the Arab and Central American areas as well as a number of international issues of common interest.

Comrade Muhsin expressed his strong appreciation of the solidarity and support extended by Cuba to our people and country and its stance alongside our Arab people and all people struggling for liberation and social progress. For his part, Comrade Malmierca again expressed the support of the party, government and people of Cuba for our YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] and our people's struggle against all the conspiracies concocted by the imperialist and reactionary forces.

DELEGATION ATTENDS CONGRESS IN GUINEA-BISSAU

FL121358 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Cuban delegation's message to the fourth congress of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde received lengthy applause by those attending the event and evoked emotional words from the political organization's highest leader, Joao Bernardo Vieira. The Cuban delegation to the important forum is headed by Sixto Batista Santana, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, who referred to the support of dozens of Guineans in the Cuban struggles for independence during the past century and conveyed a message of congratulations from Fidel to the congress participants.

Guinea-Bissau Leader on Troops

FL120035 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira today rejected the idea that the solution of the problems of southern Africa lies in the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola. Speaking at the fourth PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde] congress being held in Bissau, Vieira accused the United States and South Africa of giving military and financial aid to the enemies of Angola and Mozambique.

HAITIAN COMMUNIST LEADER GRANTS NEWS CONFERENCE

FL120203 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] United Party of Haitian Communists Secretary General Rene Theodore today said his country's struggle is an authentic people's struggle. This afternoon, Theodore granted a news conference at Havana's Union of Cuban Journalists Headquarters. He discussed aspects of the Haitian people's struggle and experience with Duvalier regimes and their suffering with Duvalierism without Duvalier. However, the people's struggle has not yielded, the cohesion of its people and its progressive organizations have increased, and the mobilization capabilities are greater than ever, asserted Rene Theodore.

[Begin Theodore recording] That means that there is a people's front in Haiti. With this, we believe political parties already have an example of what people united for democracy can do: They can take advantage of that and create their own democratic unity conforming to the Haitian people's movement that is already more advanced than many political parties. [end recording]

He pointed out that, currently, the people have a clear idea of the struggle to achieve independence.

[Begin Theodore recording] We have a legitimate provisional government which responds to the society's true movement and current demands. [end of recording]

Theodore on U.S. Involvement

FL130028 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] United Party of Haitian Communists Secretary General Rene Theodore had demanded that the United States stop intervening in Haitian affairs and called for the replacement of the ruling junta headed by Henri Namphy by a democratic government.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES CSSR INTERIOR MINISTER

LD081026 Prague CTK in English 0835 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Havana/Managua Nov 8 (CTK correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation led by party Central Committee member and Czechoslovak Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar was received in Havana on Friday by Cuban Communist Party first secretary, president and premier of Cuba Fidel Castro. On Friday, the Czechoslovak delegation left for Nicaragua to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

RISQUET MEETS WITH AFGHAN POLITBURO MEMBER

Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has met with Nur Ahmad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Politburo, who is briefly visiting Cuba after participating in the festivities celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN in Nicaragua.

PRESIDENT NAMPHY VOWS TO 'ELIMINATE' MACOUTISM

PA130320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 12 Nov (AFP) -- General Henri Namphy, president of the National Government Council (CNG) of Haiti, made a solemn appeal today to the Haitian Armed Forces to introduce in their actions "the indispensable changes to respond to the profound evolution of the Haitian people, who aspire to more justice, more respect, more liberty."

Gen Namphy, who addressed the nation on radio and television from the National Palace in Port-au-Prince, told his fellow citizens that the CNG wants to put an end to the "arbitrary and repressive practices of the past," and to eliminate "once and for all the terrible specter of Macoutism."

Namphy asked the officers, noncommissioned officers, and troops of the Haitian Army to protect human life and individual liberty and to use force only as a "last resort," when the supreme interests of the nation and society are truly threatened. Political circles in the capital observe that the CNG president is making this appeal 5 days after one of the most important demonstrations following the downfall of "Duvalierism" last 7 February. Fifty thousand people staged a peaceful demonstration last Friday to defend human rights in the country and to prevent the return to the Haitian political scene of a party favoring Duvalier. Referring to the demands of the demonstrators, Gen Namphy said: "I have seen you, heard you, and understood you." Regarding a possible political return of the Duvalierists, Namphy affirmed that the CNG and the Army will not permit the "return to the country of the totalitarian and bloody plague."

The CNG is more resolved than ever to fight "Macoutism," but will not do so with the means of "Macoutism," such as arbitrariness and illegality, but within order and legality, Namphy stated. The CNG president also appealed to the civilian society to adopt a "more human" attitude toward the Army, subject to "psychological pressures" as a result of its weighty current responsibilities.

He also denounced, but without explicitly naming it, a "sector" that wants at any cost and means -- including "violence" -- to ruin the budding Haitian democracy. According to the CNG president, that sector attacks the civilian population with condemnable acts of banditry, provokes the military, and infiltrates peaceful demonstrations to promote incidents and to pit the people against the Army and the government. Gen Namphy also asked the reporters, political leaders, and priests to cease the "exaggerations and the countertruths that stir passions." "Today, more than ever, the people need leaders," and everyone knows that nature abhors a vacuum," added Gen Namphy, who delivered his entire speech in French, contrary to his habit of concluding his speeches in Creole. Namphy concluded by announcing his upcoming visit to the United States -- on 19 November, according to an unofficial source -- where he will attend the annual convention of the Caribbean Basin Initiative with other chiefs of state and government.

Neo-Duvalierists To Dissolve

PA130331 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 12 Nov (AFP) -- The neo-Duvalierist Haitian Party, the group calling for a national agreement, in view of the heated climate currently existing in the country, "susceptible to affecting the evolution of the democratic process," has decided to dissolve, the leaders of this movement announced in a communique today.

The communique by the group, signed by Domingo Theronier, Herault Leveille, and Jean-Edouard Phophete, notes that "serenity and the passage of time will permit a more judicious and balanced appreciation of the generous and patriotic aspirations" of the movement in the future.

The self-dissolution of the group, calling for a national agreement 13 days after it was founded, was announced a few hours before General Henri Namphy announced that both the National Government Council (CNG) and the Army are not disposed to permit the return of Duvalierism to Haitian political life.

Meanwhile, some 50,000 persons, with the support of the Catholic Church and all the political and labor factions, staged a peaceful demonstration last Friday in defense of respect for human rights in the country and against the return of Duvalierism to Haitian political life. A similar protest was staged several days ago in Gonaives, 152 km northwest of the capital, while there were demonstrations today in St Marc and Jeremie.

JAMAICA

MINISTER DENIES ARMS SHIPMENTS ALLEGATIONS

FL122334 Bridgetown CANA in English 1600 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 12, CANA -- Jamaica's National Security Minister Errol Anderson responding to a reported allegation by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, says there is no evidence of recent arms shipments to the island by the Soviet Union or Cuba.

An American wire service reported yesterday that Shultz, in a speech prepared for delivery to a meeting of the Organisation of American States, had listed Jamaica among Latin American countries where Havana and Moscow had [words indistinct].

Officials here also say that many of the guns that come to Jamaica arrive via the island's marijuana trade. Light aircraft, flying from Florida and other Gulf Coast destinations, land at illegal airstrips and deserted roads across the island, sometimes bringing guns in exchange for marijuana, they said.

Jamaica is plagued by gun crime and shootings by urban gangs on the periphery of the two major political parties -- Michael Manley's democratic socialist People's National Party (PNP) and the rightist Jamaica Labour Party of Prime Minister Edward Seaga -- generally erupt at election time. At its most violent, in 1980 when Manley lost the government, over 800 people were killed here, the bulk of them by the gun.

Since then, there has been a dramatic fall in politically-linked violence. The parties generally brand each other with the violence tag, but recently fired National Security Minister Winston Spaulding used to regularly claim ideologically motivated terrorists were behind most of the gun violence.

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

FL061516 Bridgetown CANA in English 1357 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 6, CANA -- Government capital spending, on which the Edward Seaga administration was hinging much hope for significant economic growth this fiscal year, is lagging behind projections, Central Bank Governor Dr Headley Brown disclosed yesterday.

In an overview of the economy to business leaders, Brown did not say how he expected this development to affect the Government's growth target. The fiscal year ends next March. Although the performance of the private sector is still expected to attain the projected levels by the end of the year, the phasing of Government expenditure to date would suggest that the targeted levels of new capital spending may not be achieved during this fiscal year, Brown said.

Gross investment -- private and public -- is therefore projected to rise only marginally in constant price terms, and is a major factor in the reassessment of growth targets. When Minister Edward Seaga presented his budget earlier this year he forecast 5.5 per cent growth in the economy, based on capital spending that would double that of the previous fiscal year after a long period of austerity.

Quarrels with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over a new support programme have caused a slow down in new capital inflows, with an apparently negative impact on the economy. Earlier in the year the Central Bank revised the expected growth to 4.4 per cent and economists here say that based on Brown's latest assessment it will have to come down further. Despite the problems with overall investment in the economy, Brown gave an overall picture of an economy in recovery.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA

FL091610 Bridgetown CANA in English 1417 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 9 CANA -- Guyana says it has signed an umbrella agreement with Venezuela for scientific and technical cooperation.

A government announcement said Deputy Prime Minister Haslyn Parris, who visited Caracas last week, also reached agreement for extending existing arrangements related to the supply of Venezuelan petroleum to this country.

Parris, who has responsibility for planning, held talks with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and officials of Venezuelan alumina and aluminium companies and the regional development agency for the development of the Guyana region in the eastern section of Venezuela.

The agreement which Parris signed provided for co-operation between the Guyana National Science Research Council (Conici).

The government announcement said Parris, in his talks with Venezuelan officials, also identified several law initiatives for the deepening of economic relations between the neighbouring countries.

These initiatives relate to the bauxite industry, joint ventures, and the boosting of bilateral trade. Follow-up discussions are to take place over the coming weeks.

HOYTE SIGNS ORDER FOR 8 DEC LOCAL ELECTIONS

FL112206 Bridgetown CANA in English 2142 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 11, CANA -- Guyana is holding its local government elections December 8.

President Desmond Hoyte today signed an order for the poll after the government had announced it was adding a total of six more council seats for Georgetown and New Amsterdam. The regional development minister, Jeffrey Thomas, last night said the increase reflected a rise in the population of the two major towns.

It is not yet clear whether the opposition parties here will contest the poll. They had said their participation would be based on factors including government's reaction to their request for a foreign team to monitor the poll.

ARMY OPENS FIRE ON BRUNSWIJK GANG; WOMAN KILLED

FL122120 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A 54-year-old woman of Moengo was killed yesterday when the National Army opened fire on members of the Brunswijk Gang. Members of the gang were arrested and attempted to escape. During the shootings that followed, also two civilians were wounded. The National Army has made a call to the people to keep away from shoot-outs or lie flat on the ground.

Also yesterday, a corporal of the Military Police was killed at Moengo by a sniper bullet during a patrol. The dire actions are continuing in east Suriname and yesterday a bridge over the Anoemara Kreek was destroyed and two policemen from Albina were robbed of their guns. Reports yesterday also said that seven heavily armed men forced [their way] into the house of a policeman and took two loaded guns.

Gang Returns Attack at Albina

FL130045 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Surinamese military sources have reported that the Armed Forces returned an attack conducted by the gang of former soldier Ronnie Brunswijk against its barrack at the Albina township. The same sources indicated that fighting to obtain control over the Albina Airport continues and denied that Albina is isolated and surrounded by the insurgents.

DEADLINE SET FOR CHANGING MONEY; PASSENGER CHECK

FL122126 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Suriname Bank has complemented the public for its disciplined behavior yesterday during the changing of old bank notes into new ones. During yesterday morning there were long lines at the changing centers in Paramaribo, but in the afternoon these lines became evidently shorter. Shopkeepers had the opportunity to change their money after 6 o'clock in the evening so they could open their shops normally today. Yesterday, many shops were closed and a few that remained open did not accept the new money because they didn't have the new money to make change. [as heard]

The banks worked late into last night and were able to complete with the exercising of changing bank notes in the 100 and 500 guilder denominations. As of midnight last night, the small bank notes ceased to be legal tenders and the public has until Friday [14 November] to change the 5, 10, and 25 guilder bills. In the meantime, passengers coming into Suriname this week will be thoroughly searched by the authorities. Last Monday [10 November] the authorities conducted thorough searches on passengers and their luggage and thousands of guilders were uncovered. These sums were confiscated.

HERRENBERG, FRENCH GUIANESE OFFICIAL MEET

FL072138 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The continued use of French Guianese territory to prepare terrorist actions against the legal Government of Suriname has been the main topic for discussion in the latest round of talks between Suriname's Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg and the charge d'affaires of French Guiana in Suriname.

Only recently, French journalists were in the (Komewayna) area where they made film and video productions and interviewed gang leader Ronnie Brunswijk. These French journalists entered the country illegally, since they did not request nor did they obtain permission to enter Surinamese soil.

Minister Herrenberg, during the talks, called on the French charge d'affaires to pay attention to those Surinamese who have fled to French Guiana on a temporary basis as a consequence of the unsafe situation in the east of Suriname. The French charge d'affaires, who was summoned to the talks by Minister Herrenberg, gave the assurance that France sticks to international agreements. He, however, added that he will see to it that French Guianese territory is not being used for actions against the Government of Suriname.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS UK ACTION, OAS SESSION

PA100453 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1921 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Surinamese foreign minister today described Great Britain's intervention in the Malvinas Islands as "a new colonialist action by the British." Henk Herrenberg heads the Surinamese delegation participating in the 16th regular period of OAS sessions, which opens tomorrow in the Guatemalan capital. Commenting on the issue of the Malvinas and Argentina's convocation of the OAS Permanent Council, he said that "the British stance tends to make a unilateral decision" regarding the possession of the islands located in the South Atlantic.

However, Herrenberg said that "the OAS foreign ministers will protest strongly against British expansionism, both as a duty and as a sign of solidarity with Argentina." The Surinamese diplomat charged that his country is also the "victim of an armed aggression," and he accused the United Kingdom of sending "British mercenaries who fought in the Malvinas" during the war with Argentina in 1982. The British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas, which is included in the 38-point agenda of the OAS assembly, is considered the most important point.

According to several Latin American delegations, the situation that Great Britain created last week when it extended its exclusive fishing zone around the Malvinas, will cause other topics on the OAS meeting's agenda to be pushed back. Argentina has already received the support of Uruguay, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Brazil, Colombia, and Suriname.